McGill Daily

Vol. 4. No. 50. Montreal, Saturday, November 28, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

No matter what clothes you do or do not buy this winter buy an ulster.

A Campbell's Clothing

ULSTER

IT is mighty poor economy to wear too light an overcoat. Sickness and doctor's bills. Lost time at the office and factory are often a matter of insufficient or lightweight clothing.

One of our ulsters costs only $15.00 to $30.00, and in it you will be comfortable and warm on the coldest day.

10% Discount To Students

WM. McLAUGHLIN Regd.

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BUSY BEE SWEATER SHOP

Beg to announce that they have just received another shipment of over one thousand Sweater Coats, also Pullover Sweaters.

Sweaters that we sell at $3.69 cannot be duplicated under $5.00.

Heavy Double Knit Sweaters, all colors, military and shawl collars, at $5.50. Regular, $10.00.

Extra Heavy Double Knit Sweaters, all colors, military and shawl collars, at $7.50, regular, $12.00.

We have also a splendid line of Knitted Cloth Overcoats, storm collars, light in weight, but very warm and cosy, $25.00, made to sell in the regular way for $45.00.

Mackinaws, $12.50, of the same material, worth $20.00.

McGill Sweaters, $4.50, worth $7.00.

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Hotpoint

Utility

A "winner" with college men and women.

¶ Say, fellows, did it ever occur to you how nice it would be to have a regular little flameless cooking outfit—to heat drinks, shaving water, anything? Here it is:

¶ The 2½ lb. HOTPOINT ELECTRIC IRON, attached to any lamp socket, serves as the stove when placed in the invertino stand; and the covered dish (holds three cups) fits right on top of the iron.

¶ Iron may be used for pressing. Also has hole in rear for heating curling tongs.

¶ Think of what a useful, welcome gift this neat little outfit (packed in its leather bag) will be for "HER." A dandy, eh?

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MONTREAL.

Notices

The Railway Club will meet at 2.30 this afternoon at the Union for a trip to the Frontenac Brewery.

Members of the band are notified to be at the High School Drill Hall this afternoon at 1.50.

The Water Polo picture will be taken at Rice's on Monday at 1.00 o'clock. The following men are particularly requested to be present:—

Roseburgh.	Dorkin.
Lee Smith.	Geo. Hodgson.
W. Lester.	C. Pengelley.
B. Redmond.	J. Kerry.
P. Buckley.	A. MacKay.
C. N. Clark.	S. H. O'Brien.
W. Rutherford.	W. Sutherland.
H. Wilson.	J. Paddon.

The group picture of the McGill Students' Orchestra will be taken at Rice's Studio on Monday night, 30th November, at 10 o'clock, after the regular rehearsal takes place in the Music Room of the Union at 7.30.

Dress suits and McGill ribbon are required for the picture, following the usual custom. It is hoped that there will be a full turn out of members.

ARTS '17.

A meeting of Arts '17 will be held in Room 7, Arts Building, at 9.50 o'clock, Monday morning. Very important business will be discussed.

Science Class photos may be obtained from Harry in the Engineering Building. They should be called for promptly.

LOST.

In Room 37, Engineering Building, or in Locker Rooms, a yellow note book containing full first year notes to date, Monday, November 23rd. Finder please leave same with "Harry."

LOST.

In the First Year Drafting Room, a copy of Loney's Mechanics. Finder will oblige by leaving same at the janitor's office.

Nominations for Faculty representatives in Law, Arts, Science and Medicine close on Monday, November 30th.

ECONOMY CLUB HELD MEETING WORK OUTLINED

New Members Were Admitted and Final Preparations Made for the Inaugural Gathering

GOOD PROGRAMME IS NOW ANNOUNCED

Meetings Will Be Held Every Two Weeks Beginning Monday, January 18th

At a meeting of the McGill University Political Economy Club, held in the Arts Building yesterday morning, all preliminary arrangements for the series of meetings to be held this year were completed. Several new members were admitted and final preparations made for the inaugural gathering of the session, which will be held on Monday evening in the C.O.T.C. Armory on the corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish streets.

With the assistance of Drs. Leacock and Hemmeon, the Honorary President and Vice-President of the club, the Executive has drafted a programme for the year which seems to leave nothing to be desired both as regards the interesting nature of the subject matter and the instruction to be derived from it. The sylabus includes the discussion and questions which have been brought to the attention of statesmen and economists throughout the world as a result of the war in Europe, and the members of the club are consequently looking forward to an even more successful session than that of last year.

Beginning on Monday, January 18th, meetings will be held every two weeks. At each meeting three short papers will be read by different members of the organization, dealing with three separate aspects of the same question. Six of these meetings, one of which will be open to all the students of the university, will be held after the Christmas holidays, the last one being scheduled for the 29th of March. The meeting, which will take place on Monday night, will be the only one this term. An inaugural address will be given by Dr. Leacock.

The complete programme of meetings, with the subjects of each, has been announced as follows:—

Monday, January 18th—
(1) Statement of Norman Angell's Theories.
(2) The answer of Angell's critics.
(3) Angell's theories and the present war.

Monday, February 2nd—
(1) Rise and development of Law of Neutrality to 1907.
(2) The London Conference and Declaration of London.
(3) Neutral Commerce in the present war.

Monday, February 16th—
(1) Trade of Canada with Austria and Germany before war.
(2) Effect of war on Canadian manufactures.
(3) Industries depressed, created or stimulated.

Monday, March 1st—
Open meeting.

Monday, March 15th—
(1) The British Treasury and the war.
(2) Bank of England and Maintenance of Credit.
(3) Stock Exchanges and the War.

Monday, March 29th—
(1) Historical View of Russian Expansion and British Policy.
(2) Russia and England in Asia.
(3) Is permanent Peace possible and on what lines?

LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY DR. TAYLOR

Special Slides are to be Shown Illustrating his Subject—Meds. Specially Invited

Dr. Taylor will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He is coming here after having spent a week with the students of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Taylor is a fine speaker, and he will illustrate his lecture with slides. The meeting Sunday will be for men only, and will be especially interesting to Medical students.

Dr. Taylor has but recently returned from China, where he has been connected for the past seven years with a Baptist hospital.

The lecture will be delivered in Strathcona Hall, and the subject chosen is "Oriental Diseases." A large attendance is anticipated.

The students of Tulane gave a dance in the gymnasium to aid the Red Cross workers. The dance was gotten up by the girls, and every boy and girl who attended the dance paid a dollar, so that the proceeds were double that of an ordinary subscription dance.

Kansas. — In the interclass meet to be held at the University of Kansas, the "K" men can enter only one event. This will enable every man in the University to make a better showing for himself, as heretofore more of the medals have been carried off by the "K" men.

Georgia. — Fire broke out in the Knowles dormitory last Friday night. At first the situation seemed to be serious, but it later developed that the damage was only $50.

Minnesota. — The sale of buttons to cover the expenses of "Home-coming Day" has been started

JUNIOR DANCE

JUNIOR DANCE OPENS SOCIAL SEASON HERE

There Were About Eighty-five Couples Present to Enjoy the Twenty Dance Programme

UNION LOOKED WELL

Ratto's Orchestra Rendered the Music in Excellent Fashion

The Junior Dance usually is the opening function of the social year at McGill, was held last night with as few out of the way innovations as possible. There were about eighty-five couples present to enjoy the twenty dance programme that the committee had provided, and all expressed themselves as delighted with the arrangements that had been made.

Early in the afternoon yesterday the committee gathered and commenced to decorate the large hall of the Union. Pennants in large quantities were tastefully distributed about the room. These were of all sizes and colors, representing a large number of colleges. Downstairs cut flowers and palms were arranged by Hall & Robinson, and all the lights were shaded with red paper.

Ratto's orchestra were on hand to render the sweet strains for the waltz and two-step. The floor was in splendid condition, and even the tiredest of the tired could not fail to appreciate the well-timed music. As usual, the centre part of the floor gave those who were proficient in the newest dances lots of room to step without inconveniencing the more conservative dancers that kept to the sides.

At eleven-thirty supper was served down stairs in the dining room. The dainty refreshments were served by the Castle Blend Tea Company. Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior were all represented, as were the Graduates. The billiard room was used as a ladies' cloak room.

The function was graced by the presence of Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Birkett, Miss Hurlbatt, Mrs. Lafleur, Miss Cameron, who acted as patronesses. The committee in charge of the dance was Miss Younger, Miss Fraser, Mr. Milne, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Gale, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Parkins, Mr. Mathewson.

Among those present were:—
A. MacKauly, P. Buckley, R. Angus, R. Scantlebury, C. B. Henry, R. W. Hovey, P. S. Fisher, R. E. Fisher, G. I. Baillie, D. J. Shripmton, Douglas S. Cole, F. J. Morris, F. H. S. Warneford, E. M. Seale, W. H. Johns, W. H. Taylor, John A. Page, R. Sargent, B. F. MacNaughton, H. R. Cleveland, D. R. MacKay, W. H. Miller, S. A. Orb, A. D. Macpherson, N. B. Forbes, A. T. Bone, M. W. Henderson, E. A. Cushing, D. S. McPhail, W. T. Bailey, N. F. McCaghey, H. Johnson, Chas. R. Gibbs, Geo. R. Younger, J. W. Elliott, H. D. Bayne, M.D., A. B. Cooper, Paul P. Hutchison, E. M. DesBrisay, W. A. Merrill, Fred Gullison, Hugh McLean, L. Oliver, Otto DeMuth, N. T. Chipman, M. Baker, L. E. Lauder, C. M. Benett, A. T. Skeete, N. H. Bradley, J. R. Macnaughton, W. R. Sanderson, G. Birks, W. C. Wall, D. S. Forbes, G. H. MacKay, D. Baker, L. A. McVille, W. W. Fleck, W. E. Cockfield, K. H. S. Hague, R. Johnson, C. K. McLeod, W. M. McLeod, G. H. Benning, H. S. Gohey, R. R. Struthers, K. Forbes, G. F. Hazard, H. E. Skeete, A. R. Newsam, E. B. Carter, A. G. Wilson, J. R. Lockhart. Miss V. Planche, Miss M. Heneker, Miss M. Fortier, Miss N. Luck, Miss A. Cornell, Miss L. Duncalfe, Miss F. Heaton, Miss R. Mackay, Miss M. Bell, Miss J. Cottrell, Miss W. La Chance, Miss M. Younger, Miss M. Milne, Miss F. B. Grier, Miss V. G. Vosburgh, Miss M. Macoun, Miss M. White, Miss H. Winter, Miss I. Millen, Miss Travers, Miss M. Monahan, Miss J. Patterson-Smyth, Miss Lois Scott, Miss Enid Price, Miss

(Continued on page 2.)

Futurities

To-day

1.30 p.m.—Band to meet at High School Drill Hall.
2.30—Railway Club Trip.
5.15 p.m.—Gymn. Class.

Monday

9.50 a.m.—Meeting of Arts '17 in Room 7, Arts Bldg.
1.00—Water Polo picture at Rice's.
5.00—Water Polo.
5.15 p.m.—Gym. Class.
7.30 p.m.—Orchestra Rehearsal at Union.
10.00 p.m. — Orchestra picture at Rice's.

FRESHMEN IN MEDICINE TO HOLD BANQUET

Sophomores to be Entertained by First Year Men at Edinburgh Cafe

BIG ATTENDANCE IS ANTICIPATED

The Union is not Large Enough to Accommodate All Members of the Junior Years

In the "good old days" (save the mark!) when students in general won supremacy over their classmates by beating each other up in what was deemed a proper fashion, Medical students were invariably concerned in the melee.

After years of precedent, it was difficult for the Sophomores to come to see eye to eye with certain members of the faculty who disapproved of such demonstrations of physical skill combined with a subtle cunning possessed only by youth. The students clung to traditions which the faculty endeavored to improve, till eventually a compromise was decided upon by which the Freshmen were to act as hosts to the Sophs. In this way the strenuous antics gave way to more genteel methods of taming and the scheme inaugurated several years ago has been acknowledged a success from the inception.

Last year, as formerly, the first year men gave a spread for the second year, and members of the Faculty in the Dining Room of the Union, but this year the large number in the two junior years made it necessary to secure larger quarters to accommodate them all. The function will be held in the Edinburgh Cafe on Tuesday, December 8 at 8.30 p.m.

"DIVINITY HALL" INSCRIPTION ON NEWEST COLLEGE

The New Divinity College Will Probably be Brought into Use After Christmas

"Divinity Hall, the Co-operating Theological Colleges Affiliated with McGill University," so reads the inscription on the latest building devoted to education at McGill.

Some months ago the governing board of the Theological Colleges raised some $500,000 to strengthen theological education in the city. One of the first moves in this direction was the acquisition of a fine house and grounds on University street, opposite the Diocesan College.

This building is now being fitted up with lecture and study rooms for the large number of men taking a theological course at McGill, and will probably be brought into use after the Christmas holidays. Such a step ought to prove of great advantage to the students of the four similar colleges, and serve as still another uniting link.

ACTIVITIES AT THE R.V.C. IN NEAR FUTURE

Important Meetings of Undergraduates' Society and Societe Francaise

There will be a very important meeting of the R. V. C. Undergraduates' Society Monday, November 30th, at one o'clock, in the Common Room. As the business is concerning constitutional matters, it is absolutely essential that every girl make a special effort to attend.

The Societe Francaise will hold a meeting on Wednesday, December 2nd, which will take the form of a Reading contest. As a prize is offered it is anticipated that a large number of competitors will take part. Names should be handed in to the secretary, Miss Ruth Dawson.

Nominations for faculty representative to Council to close on November 30th.
Law.
Arts.
Science.
Medicine.
Election on December 10.

Chicago.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of this University, the name of this institution's athletic field was changed from "The Athletic Field of the University of Chicago" to "Stagg Field," in honor of the famous football coach, Amos Alonzo Stagg. The change resulted from the circulation of a petition by the alumni of the midway school.

Purdue.—This school did not play a football game last Saturday, the date being left purposely unfilled for the reason that it was the eleventh anniversary of the terrible wreck at North Indianapolis, in which 15 men of the Purdue football team of 1903 met death.

THE COLONIAL OPPOSITE GOODWINS

ALWAYS MERRY AND BRIGHT

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"The Terror of a Great City"

OR

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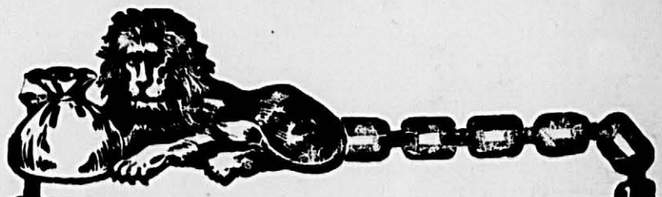

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The time to begin to save money, no matter how small the sum is **NOW.**

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MECHANICAL GRAVE-DIGGERS.

Machines to dig graves for European war victims have been perfected by a Chicago concern, it became known today. Work has been started on thirteen of the mechanical grave-diggers which have been ordered by two of the allied nations. On days when there has been "no contact" the new war machine, it was said, may be used for digging trenches.

President Van Hise, of the University, delivered an address of welcome to the Conference of Governors.

Ohio.—Thirty-five autos of Ohio students travelled from Columbus to Indianapolis, where their football team met the Indiana State eleven. Catcher "Hank" Gowdy, of the Boston Braves and 1914 world's champion series hero was among the party.

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

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The Theatre

With the passing of the Montreal Grand Opera Company, we students, such of us, at least, as pretend to a taste for the beautiful, have lost one of the finest means of gratifying it. Those of us who were looking forward to taking advantage of those "Concert Rates" on Wednesday and Saturdays, think with regret of the Aida, the Lucia and the Mignon, whom we shall not hear for many months to come.

We realize, too, that one of the pleasant side-eddies in our education has been shut off. For what single element is there in our system of education which is more useful, and at the same time more delightful, than good musical drama? Not every student, perhaps, realizes the importance of the theatre from this point of view, the importance not merely of the opera, but of good drama in general. If we admit, as we surely must, that one of the aims of a liberal education is to teach an appreciation of beauty, wherever it is met with, we must also admit that nothing carries us further in this direction than the emotion which a good play is capable of arousing. Of course, if you can sit throuh a presentation of "Faust" or of "Romeo and Juliet," without feeling one motion of delight or sadness, then you will find no aesthetic development in the theatre, neither do we know *where* you may find it. But for the average mortal, the memory of his feelings on such occasions becomes a standard by which to judge the upliting qualities of other things.

After all, it is a depressing thing to see how many of our theatre-goers fall into the unappreciative class. Who has not, even when the sublimest productions of Shakespeare were being played, cursed the individual next to him, who insisted on eating chocolates out of a paper bag, interrupting his masticatoin only to utter loud and disturbing sounds of disapproval or applause? These are things, however, which must be borne, and there is one compensation,—in every good play there come times when even the barbarian at your side is forgotten in the all-absorbing interest of the stage.

Don't Read The Paper in Class

Yesterday a student was asked to leave a class in Third Year Science for reading "That wretched sheet," the McGill Daily. We certainly do not encourage reading the paper in class hours and we are sorry that it, the "wretched sheet," should cause such a disturbance. We are sorrier still that the paper should be held in that light by any member of the faculty.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From The McGill Daily of November 28, 1912

Last night the Arts undergrad decided to hold a temperance dinner.

The interest in the college debate grows as the day approaches. Queen's debaters are confident of success.

Ivanhoe Desrosier, B.A., B.Sc., died in Saskatchewan on the 26th of November. He was a graduate of Architecture, McGill University.

Basketball squad put in a strenuous practice yesterday afternoon.

Architecture '15 and '16 played a very exciting basketball game in the gym. yesterday. The final score was 28—17 for the Sophs.

Prominent men speak when volunteer band meets. Murray and Barber address the gathering.

The trip to the steel foundries will be taken by many Science men on Saturday afternoon.

DURATION OF WAR IS SIX MONTHS OR?

Question Discussed by Robert Sneddon in Harpers Weekly

The celebrated French economist, Leroy-Beaulieu, the other day delivered before the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences an interesting study of the economic questions raised by the war.

He commenced by showing that nearly one-half the human race is directly or indirectly engaged in the war, estimating the total habitants of the world as 1,700 millions. The belligerent nations represent a total of 437 millions. On the side of the Allies, 321 millions, made up as follows: Russia, 171 millions; France, 39 and a half millions; Belgium, seven and a half millions; Servia, four and a half millions; Montenegro, half a million; Japan, 53 and a half millions. Opposed to them are 116 millions. Germany accounts for 66 and a half millions; Austria-Hungary, 49 and a half millions.

Add to this amount the 410 millions of the respective colonies, 320 millions in British India, 25 millions in British Africa, and 63 millions distributed among the various colonial possessions of other European states, engaged in the war—a grand total of 847 millions.

In speaking of the apparent inequality of numbers of the two sides, he pointed out that the solid military organization of Germany and her half a century of warlike preparations at the moment balanced the preponderance of the numbers upon whom the Allies could draw, but that Germany was approaching her maximum armed force, and the indefinite numbers of the Russian and British reinforcements would be factors more and more against her if the war continued. As to the difference between France and Germany, the present population should not furnish a basis of calculation. Take it that only men over twenty years are called out, then the total of available should be based on the population of the two countries twenty years ago. At that time, Germany had 52 millions and France 39 millions.

It has been proved that a war engaging all the young men and those of middle age is possible. In the two Balkan wars, a tenth of the population was in the field. In spite of this fact Servia was able to-day to employ an efficient army.

How long will the war really last? Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu states that failing absolutely decisive issues, which are unlikely under conditions of modern warfare, the duration of the war will depend on the moral resistance of the parties and of the non-combatants. Social life is not disturbed beyond the zone of fighting, and only two industries are indispensable; the manufacture of food stuffs and of munitions of war.

In connection with this question, external commerce can be cut down to a minimum, but can not be entirely suppressed. That is true as regards maritime races when the sea is free to them. It is less true for peoples without access to the sea, or water into which their rivers flow. So that Germany will suffer and weaken. She is blockaded and cannot produce more than three-fourths of her food supplies, while at the same time she is deprived of special products required for the manufacture of war implements—copper, nickel, even iron, petrol, rubber, as well as cotton jute.

There is nothing economical or physical to prevent the war from lasting a long time. If nothing decisive happens on the field, the war may be expected to last six or seven months and perhaps longer. In any event, in view of the respective forces and their facilities for increase, the luck would appear to be more and more in favor of the Allies.

AN UNIQUE PUBLIC CHARITY OPENS ITS DOORS IN BOSTON

In the Form of a Dental Infirmary for Children this Latest of Charities Carries on its Good Work

Keys to the doors of the new building of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children were metaphorically delivered to every citizen of Boston this week. Church, state, the medical and dental professions and education joined with a thousand men and women of various walks in life in the dedicatory ceremony which opened the institution.

Thomas Alexander Forsyth, representing the donors, spoke of the way in which he and his brothers had conceived and carried out the idea of erecting such a building. Gov. Walsh, Mayor Curley, President-Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, Edward F. McSweeney, a trustee of the Boston Consumptive Hospital; Dr. William J. Gallivan and several others spoke briefly in appreciation of the gift to the city and the part it would undoubtedly play in the science and practice of preventive medicine. After the exercises and speaking the entire hospital was thrown open and inspected with intense interest by a large number of the public.

"The Forsyth Infirmary," said Gov. Walsh, "is really undertaking a task which the government, by rights, should take upon its shoulders. That is to say, it is looking after the health of the future. It is the government's work to provide for the education of its youth, to secure stable commercial and industrial conditions, and to see to the public health. The government means to do its part in all these respects, but such remarkable assistance as is here given is greatly appreciated."

The general skill and knowledge of American dentists was commented on by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who spoke of applied science in its relation to dentistry.

"In the past 70 years," said he, "no branch of applied science has advanced more quickly or taken effect more advantageously than dental medicine. Improvements in dentistry have enabled the profession to do for individuals much more than they formerly could for the preservation of health and the prolongation of life. Simultaneously with this large possibility of service has gone the greater cost of the service, so that the skillful treatment of the teeth from childhood to age has become more and more the privilege of the well-to-do, the poor being unable to pay for the costly labors of the accomplished dentists. A clear perception of the deprivations which the less fortunate or successful portion of the community suffers in this respect has led to the establishment and endowment of this infirmary for children.

"In my view, the teaching function of this institution will be the most telling part of its total work. It is well to put a child's teeth in good order, but it is better to teach the mother or sister at home how to keep the child's mouth in good order."

Thomas Alexander Forsyth explained the gift of the institution in a most unassuming manner.

"The idea of providing an institution for the care of the teeth of the children of Boston and its vicinity was first conceived by my brother, James Bennett Forsyth, who died in 1909," he said. "In carrying out his wishes my brother and myself desired to erect the infirmary in memory of our brothers, James Bennett and George Henry Forsyth. The building is therefore essentially a memorial foundation. While the consideration of its direct uses was constantly before our minds in its planning and construction, the idea that it was also a memorial has never been lost sight of.

"In the construction of this institution we have entered a new field. No other building of this character is in existence. The problems we have faced have been encountered for the first time. It has been my wish that the infirmary should be as a home to the children, beautiful and cheerful; a protector of their health, a refuge in their pain. By making them healthier and happier I hope it may make them grow to be better citizens of our beloved Boston. If this be accomplished, as I believe it must be with the co-operation of the dental profession, I shall feel that the gift has been well bestowed."

The Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children in the Fenway, near the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the first large institution of its kind, and one made possible by the generosity of John Hamilton and Thomas Alexander Forsyth, was formally opened this week. Small local dental clinics have existed for several years in various parts of the world, but this institution represents the first attempt on an adequate scale to care for the dental and oral needs of children.

The architect, E. T. P. Graham, of Boston, worked constantly with the practical needs of the institution in view, and the interior of the building represents several years of expert effort and contains many devices designed at the suggestion and under the direction of the trustees. Many decorative features not usually found in purely hospital buildings were also embodied in the plans.

The main entrance to the building opens directly on the Fenway, and the bronze doors, designed by Roger Noble Burnham, symbolize the purpose for which the building was constructed. A central panel on the left hand door portarys a figure of pliant young motherhood with her infant, and is entitled, "The Mother, Giver of Life and Love." The right hand door panel design is entitled "The Commonwealth, Giver of Health and Learning," and shows a majestic figure, symbolizing the community spirit, leaning on a staff about which are twined serpents emblematic of wisdom and health. The left hand of the figure rests on the shoulder of a boy who carries a book in his right hand and looks upward with eager eyes into the face of the goddess.

INSIDE THE BUILDING.

A bronze panel in the vestibule bears the memorial inscription of the donors, John Hamilton and Thomas Alexander Forsyth, to their brothers, James Bennett and George Henry Forsyth, and dedicates the building to the children. Another panel to the left bears the names of the trustees of the foundation. In the central staircase hall on pedestals of Sienna marble are busts of James Bennett Forsyth, by Bela Pratt, and George Henry Forsyth, by Roger Noble Burnham.

To the right of the entrance is the office of the directors of the infirmary, to the left the office of the social worker and stenographers.

The north end of the front of the building is occupied by the founders' room and the end of the hall, in the lunette above the window, is a Venetian glass moslac copy of one of Della Robbia's bambini from the Spedale degli Innocenti at Florence. Unlike most Venetian mosiasc this has been ground to a smooth surface to conform with hospital requirements.

Across the hall from the founders' room is the lecture and trustees' room. It will seat 200 persons. The remaining rooms on the first floor group themselves about the operating theatre and consist of consulting, preparation, anaesthesia and recovery rooms, equipped with devices, most of which represent an advance on standard hospital equipment.

The right south wing on this floor includes the extracting rooms, with waiting rooms and two small wards, one for boys and one for girls. A battery of tooth brushing bowls occupies one end of the largest extracting room. These bowls, devised under the direction of the trustees, are so constructed that the stream of running water in which the patient rinses his mouth falls back not over the outlet of the water, but into the depths of the bowl, thus insuring a constant clean supply of water. The diet kitchen and two bathrooms attached to the wards complete the rooms in this wing.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

At the left end of the basement corridor is the children's entrance, reached from Forsyth park by two flights of marble steps. The bronze entrance doors bear two panels by Roger Noble Burnham, one representing the characters from "Uncle Remus"—Br'er Rabbit and Br'er Fox, occupying the centre. The other panels presents the important characters from "Alice in Wonderland" in a fairy ring, with the Cheshire cat on the branch of a tree and Alice asleep on the sward. The children will pass from this entrance to a coatroom which is so constructed that it can be sealed and sterilized every night with formaldehyde gas.

The main waiting room, or children's room, is lined throughout with tile. The upper wall is occupied by a decorative frieze in Delft tile, illustrating children's legends. The designs are by A. B. Hepburn, of Boston. Over the entrance door occupying the frieze and a lunette above is "The Dorchester Giant," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. On the opposite wall over the fireplace is "Rip Van Winkle," with the "Half Moon" in the lunette above.

On the right wall from the entrance is "The Pied Piper," according to Mrs. Peabody's play, in three panels. Illustrations of the "Golden Fleece," after Hawthorne, are on the north wall in three panels. The aquarium in the centre of the room with its fish and reptilian tank, will be in charge of Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn.

In this room children will wait their call to the infirmary above. Miniature chairs and tables will make up the furniture. An attendant will be in charge, but it is intended that this shall be the children's room in every sense, and freedom from restraint and rules will be sought.

1,000 SETS OF INSTRUMENTS.

Opposite the children's room is the nurses' room with locker and toilet facilities. On the left of the hall is the cleaning and sterilizing room. This room has facilities for the cleaning and sterilizing of 1,000 sets of instruments which will be used daily when the equipment of the infirmary is completed. The instruments are contained in individual trays of aluminum, and after being used will be placed on cars which are run on overhead tracks into the sterilizing ovens. Sterilization will be carried on at night by heating to 300 degrees F.

The upper floor of the building is given up to the infirmary. Here in a spacious, almost glass walled room, decorated in a green tint selected by experts from the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, is the central plant about which the other departments of the institution revolve.

Children coming from the waiting room below in squads will be assigned to dental chairs from a temporary waiting room with legendary panels. Opposite the waiting room is an examining room with record files. The main infirmary room is equipped with 68 chairs, and preparations have been made for installing additional chairs when will make the final equipment more than 100 chairs. Each chair and supply unit is made throughout of metal enameled white, and is equipped with an elliptical flow drinking fountain cuspidor with flushing device, compressed air, suction and electrical equipment, including power for the engine and signalling devices by which the operator can signal for a new patient or for instruments.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.

At the end of the south wing is a laboratory for the preparation and fitting of orthodontia devices as well as a plaster room. By a stairway at the end of the north wing access is had to the X-ray room, which is equipped with a modern apparatus.

The building is of absolute fireproof construction throughout, and the desks are of metal. All of the chairs and stools used in the building will be made of fireproofed wood.

It is expected that the infirmary, with its present equipment, will care for the visits of 600 children a day. When the equipment is completed over 1,000 children a day can be treated, a total of 300,000 visits a year.

HOW SOME BULLETS MISS THEIR BILLETS.

How great a part chance plays in the fortune of battle is shown by the experience of many of our wounded soldiers brought home for treatment. One man in the 2nd London Territorial Hospital owes his life, apparently, to the fact that his tobacco tin intervened between the bullet and its billet. This, says the British Medical Journal, caused the bullet to lose much of its velocity, so that, instead of probably proving fatal, it merely lodged in the upper part of the thigh. In another case two men were sharing between them the task of carrying a case of "bully beef." One of them wag arguing with his comrade that it was his turn to carry it, and had received a refusal. Just then a bullet hit the case and embedded itself in the beef, which it never fully penetrated. If it had the carrier's wound must have been fatal. Another man, when lying down firing, was shot in the neck. On his arrival at the hospital the bullet was found near the eighth rib, the wound in the neck having quite healed. The man stated that when hit he was convinced that his right arm was blown off. There was no paralysis of the arm, but the man suffers from intense and almost constant neuralgia. Among "interesting medical cases" received at the hospital is that of a man with a remarkable history. He was on a canal bank when a large shell exploded close to him. He was uninjured, but the concussion disabled him and hurled him into the canal, where he remained, unable to help himself and up to his neck in water, for 16 hours. As a result of the explosion he is quite deaf in one ear and partially so in the other, and is suffering from neurasthenia. Whether the deafness is due to nerve injury or to injury of the ear has not yet been ascertained

DR. B. DERNBURG ROUSES WRATH

The Arguments in Dernburg's Writing Refuted, in this Article

Many are the attempts by German diplomats to make out a favourable case for Germany in the American press. Those of us who read the article in the Saturday Evening Post last week by Dr. Bernardi Dernberg, could not help being amused at the lame excuses set forth by the former German Colonial Minister.

Dr. Dernburg throughout his article assumes the defensive. He first of all tries to prove to his readers that Germany is a modest nation and to do this he quotes the first verse of the German national anthem, which begins as follows:—

"Germany, Germany above everything, above everything in the world." We do not condemn this verse for a country seeking premium honors among the nations of the world, but we do fail to see where it would be any kind of an argument to put forth in support of the modesty and retiring nature of Germany.

Dernburg then goes on to show how Germany has been at peace for forty-four years while most of the other countries now at war have been fighting in a mad scramble to acquire more territory.

This is true enough but the fact remains that during all that forty-four years Germany was in a state of war and was "ready" to strike when the time came. It is absurd to picture Germany without any warlike intentions during the last half-century when she has created such a large army and used it to threaten and gain respect from the nations of the world.

But Dr. Dernberg seems to have great difficulty in climbing over the case of Belgium, a country that had declared her neutrality. The fact that Belgium had built a strong line of fortresses on the German border is no proof that she had broken her own neutrality. Neither is it true to say that for the past eight years Belgium has been in correspondence with England and France as evidenced by the leaving of her French border unprotected. This statement of Dernberg's is no doubt catered to the masses who do not know the situation. The indemnity offered by Germany to Belium was nothing but a blind. The fact is, she always intended to break Belgium's neutrality and it is for her resentment of this insult that Belgium has gained the applause of the world.

Probably the one place where Dr. Dernburg is completely off is his criticism of the British Empire. Such statements as "she called in the Canadians" and "she brought over poor Indian soldiers" stir up a feeling of patriotic resentment against such apologies. Can Dr. Dernburg think that when a part of the British Empire is attacked that the whole will not respond to defend her.

We as Canadians can only expect such apologies as this article from the Germans in the United States. They seem to be extremely anxious to keep on the right side of the Americans, who being English-speaking, might be more liable to sympathize with Great Britain.

JUNIOR DANCE OPENS SOCIAL SEASON HERE

(Continued from page 1.)

Ethyl Henry, Miss Elvira Strathy, Miss Banning, Miss J. Bowden, Miss Irene Doran, Miss Jean Hogg, Miss E. Holland, Miss Gordon, Miss L. Younger, Miss F. Petermann, Miss B. Brook, Miss Brook, Miss E. Fetherstonhaugh, Miss H. Hurd, Miss M. Gilman, Miss G. Crawford, Miss D. Garth, Miss A. Younger, Mrs. Wakefield, Miss H. Fraser, Miss D. Hillard, Miss Gray, Miss H. M. Clarke, Miss Fetherstonhaugh, Miss H. Lauder, Miss M. Ross, Miss E. Fraser, Miss E. Cushing, Miss J. Parkins, Miss Robertson, Miss D. Dunn, Miss R. Huntley, Miss H. Macpherson, Miss B. Reynolds, Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Marion Cortes.

The programme of twenty dances was as follows:—

Extra ..Come, Fill Your Glasses Up
1. Two Step .....Tipperary
2. Waltz ....Love's Own Sweet Song
3. Two Step ....All Aboard for Dixie
4. Waltz .....Cecile
5. Two Step .....By the Sea
6. Waltz .....Marriage Market
7. Two Step.... You're Here and I'm
8. Waltz....Dream on, my Princess..

SUPPER.

Extras:—
1. Two Step...Aba Daba Honeymoon
2. Waltz ..... The Kiss
3. Two Step .....Castle House Rag
9. Waltz .....Adele
10. Two Step .....La Petite Coquette
11. Waltz .....Valse Lane
12. Two Step .....Croony Melody
13. Waltz .....Venus
14. Two Step ..... Michigan
15. Waltz .....Dream of Love
16. Waltz .....High Jinks

Things Theatrical

THE COLONIAL.

The Colonial is commencing next week with an entire change of programme every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. The largest portion of the pictures now placed before their patrons will be absolutely first run, comprising multiple reel features and some entirely new comedies. The Keystone comedies will still be shown here. They are also having installed a grand piano, thereby improving the music. The combination of these two changes and the efforts of the management to further make this house attractive in many ways, will place the Colonial, without doubt second to none in the city. On Sunday will be shown a thrilling military drama in three parts entitled "The Terror of a Great City," or "A Traitor to the Kaiser," also Keystone Comedy, "Fatty's Debut," to be followed during the week with a really exceptional and exclusive programme for which see their advertising posters.

"LOLA" AT THE STRAND.

"Lola," by Owen Davis, a Shubert feature in five acts, is the feature attraction at the Strand three days commencing Monday, the 30th. The photoplay comprises a woman whose soul has been claimed by death, but whose body still lives, and is played by Clara Kimball Young, the most popular star of the films.

Spectators of a mystical frame of mind may find in this picture an idea of startling interest. Its central character is a young and beautiful woman, whose face is not more lovely in its grace than is her character; for sympathy and heart of charity have endeared her to all about her. Everybody loves "Lola," is remarked by the servant girl.

She is knocked down by an automobile and carried back to her father's house a lifeless corpse. Her father is a doctor, and she is pronounced dead by his confrere, a famous physician at the time visiting them. But the girl's father, though obscure, has discovered a machine that will recall life to the dead. The body is laid out on the operating table and the current applied. The muscles of the face relax, the eyelids tremble, and the girl lives once more. This forms the beginning of one of the most novel films ever shown at this house, and anyone who sees the ending will find it educative and very interesting, as it is sure to appeal as a startling and deeply entertaining offering.

Keeping up the good work which this house has been doing of late in the way of showing just about the best that money can buy in the way of first run pictures, the second episode of "The Master Key," by John Fleming Wilson, will be shown on Saturday and Sunday, the 28th and 29th, and will be shown first run until the thirty reels have been used up. Read this great story in one of the newspapers and keep in touch with it at the Strand each week.

KING ALBERT DIGS.

Desuite the dirty weather, King Albert spent all day Tuesday making the rounds of the Belgian trenches, accompanied by a dozen high officials. At one place he came upon a trench where the soldiers had thrown aside their spades and were warming their hands.

"A pretty cold morning," said the democratic King.

The soldiers recognizing their sovereign, were embarrassed, but the King called up the officials who were following at some distance and said:

"I would suggest that we relieve these fellows and dig while they get a chance to warm up a bit."

So the whole party set to work and dug with a will while the privates warmed themselves at a bonfire.

..Use Locomotives for Ammunition...

The scarcity of copper is such throughout Germany that orders have been given to dismantle as many locomotives on the State railways as possible in order to use the copper and brass for making ammunition.

Oklahoma.—The Freshmen boys will wear red caps, and the Freshmen girls will wear red Tam o'Shanters.

California. — Fifteen hundred students are wanted for the election to take charge of the polls.

Wisconsin.—The entire student body is busy watching the comet Delavan from the observatory.

Chicago.—Ex-President Taft will lecture on "Executive Power."

Minnesota.—The Juniors will be the hosts to a party given to all the students.

Missouri. — A student was fined $25 for gambling by the Circuit Court.

Southwestern.—The students in literature organized a club for the study of modern literature.

Ohio.—A new hospital was added to the medical department.

The life of automobile drive chains can be lengthened by cleaning them with gasoline and boiling in paraffin wax, which, on becoming hard, keeps the bearings well lubricated.

English tests of the use of radium to aid plant growth have shown that it is most effective when used in the proportion of one seven-hundredth of a gram to a ton of soil.

An oil for use in exposed places in winter can be made by mixing graphite with cylinder oil until it becomes pasty, then adding enough kerosene to make it flow freely.

Smoking Jackets

Instead of $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50, Saturday's price will be $4.97 on twenty-five Jackets.

Goodwins
MONTREAL LIMITED

ALL THE TEXT BOOKS FOR USE AT McGILL CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Miss M. Poole, 45 McGill College Ave.

ANDREW BAILE
COAL
Phone M. 4622 10 BEAVER HALL HILL. Montreal.

SLIDE RULES Of all makes at special prices to McGill Students.
HARRISON & CO.,
53 METCALFE STREET (Dominion Square.)

GIFTS TO FRIENDS
GOING TO THE FRONT

Why not give your friend of the second contingent a gift before he leaves? Some trifle that will complete his kit. Or, better yet, get the fellows to make a "club" gift of something worth while.

Plenty of suggestions at
BIRKS
PHILLIPS SQUARE

SUTHERLAND
Shoe Hospital
Repairs while you wait.
—Prices Reasonable—
389A BLEURY STREET
Uptown 3250.

COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL
Huntington Ave., Exeter and Blogden Streets.
BOSTON, MASS.
350 Rooms 200 Private Baths
ROOMS, $1.50 UP.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Prop.

GO TO
HARANG'S
For your Cigars, Cigarettes, Newspapers and Magazines.
2 PARK AVENUE

THE ONLY THEATRE PLAYING HIGH-CLASS ATTRACTIONS
PRINCESS
LAWRANCE D'ORSAY
—in—
The Earl of Pawtucket
PRICES—Evenings, 25, 50, 75c, $1.00.
Sat. Matinee, 25c., 50c., 75c.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
ORPHEUM
2.10 PM To-Day 8.10 PM
Alan Brooks and Company
McWatters & Tyson
Flanagan and Edwards
De Leon's Models
Jack E. Gardner and His Company
Alpine Troupe
Steffo Burko
Andrew Kelley
Late War News Pictures
SUNDAY—Big Feature Concert with Vaudeville Numbers

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon, 15c to 25c
Prices: Evening, 15c to 75c
CHARLES ROBINSON AND HIS CARNATION BEAUTIES
Ladies' Ten Cent Matinees a Feature

NEW SHOW MON. WED. FRID. SUN
IMPERIAL
2000 SEATS AT 10 CENTS
TO-DAY
THE KING MOVES IN THE CITY
Two Part Drama
GEORGE ADE'S FABLES
And Others
GRAZIA NARDINI
MISS LE ROY — MR. ROBBINS

The STRAND
Cor. St. Catherine and Mansfield Sts.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in
"LOLA"
A Shubert Feature in Five Acts.
THREE DAYS, COMMENCING MONDAY, THE 30th.
Saturday and Sunday, Second Episode of
"THE MASTER KEY"
By J. F. Wilson.
WILLIE ECKSTEIN - - Pianist.

Football.
Track.
Rugger.
Soccer.
Tennis.

College Athletics

Gymnasium.
Wrestling.
Boxing.
Water Polo.
Basketball.

McGILL WILL HAVE STRONG HOCKEY TEAM

New Men Expected to Add Strength to Few Regulars Left

DEFENCE MUST BE BUILT UP

Mann, Montgomery, Parsons and De Muth Are Only Seniors Left

There is every evidence at the present time that McGill will be represented in the Intercollegiate Hockey League this season with a team which in strength will compare most favorably with last year's outfit. Although there are only four of last year's regulars now in line for the team, it is probable that from the new material there will be sufficient strength to fill the vacant places. Dr. Laurie Roberts has been secured to take charge of the coaching of the team, and followers of the team will at once feel assured that the instruction of the squad will be in competent hands.

Of last year's regulars, "Shorty" Mann, Montgomery, Eric Parsons and Otto DeMuth are on hand, and it will consequently fall to Roberts' lot to build up practically a new team around these men. The 1914 defence of Bill Hughes and Ramsay Rankin is no longer at college, while Eric Parsons and DeMuth are the only members of last year's forward line available.

Among the new faces which will most likely appear on the senior team this year are those of Kendall and Gilmore, of the Intermediates, who appear ripe for senior company, and will make a strong bid for places with the squad. "Silver" Quilty, the football star, is also mentioned as a candidate. "Silver" has quite a reputation in Ottawa as a hockey player, and if he can be induced to turn out would very probably be in the running for a position. Rumor also associates the names of Norman Scott, the fancy skating champion, and Norm. Williamson, with the Red and White this season, and should they decide to turn out, they would add materially to the strength of the McGill attack. Parsons and Scott would work well in centre ice, while Norm. Williamson would look well in the vacant wing position.

Arrangements have been made with the Arena management whereby practices will be held there three days a week. As previously announced, the games will be played on Saturday afternoons.

* * *

At a meeting of Queen's hockey team, the motions put through at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Union held in Toronto, were discussed. N. R. Byron was appointed Queens' representative on the intercollegiate board, and will act in the capacity of vice-president. The Queen's players were in favor of three twenty-minute periods instead of two thirty-minute periods.

Queen's was in favor of adopting the N. H. A. rules instead of the O. H. A. rules as suggested by 'Varsity, and this year the visiting team will be given a choice of goals at the beginning of each game.

* * *

With the University of Toronto, Queen's and McGill on record as in favor of the adoption of the O. H. A. offside rule by which a man may be skated onside instead of the rule now in force in the intercollegiate and N. H. A., the game in the collegiate league will be vastly improved this season, says a Toronto despatch.

There seems to be no doubt of the change being made. Even with Ottawa College opposed, should their application for admittance be accepted, they would be outvoted three to one. All of the clubs are also in favor of the adoption of a rule calling for three twenty-minute periods. There will be faster and more spectacular hockey in the college league.

ALBERTA 'VARSITY WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Alberta University won the rugby championship of Alberta last Saturday by defeating the Calgary Tigers in the final game of the home and home series by the score of 17 to 15. The introduction of Jack Fraser, of the high school team, intermediate champions of the province, saved the Tigers from a worse beating. Fraser played only half of the game, but scored eight of the 15 points for the Tigers.

The game was played on a sloppy field and considering the conditions it was a well played game, remarkably free from fumbling. Parsons, of 'Varsity, was the star of the game.

The 'Varsity team won the series of home and home games by the total score of 20 to 15.

The North Carolina coaches have arrived at the conclusion that trips of a week's duration between games are very harmful to a team.

Capt. E. W. Tobin, of Pennsylvania State College's football team, was seriously injured by the explosion of a gasoline tank during the celebration following the team's showing against Harvard.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY
Made in Canada

ST. MICHAEL'S MEET TIGERS

Are to Meet Hamilton Seconds at the Stadium Next Tuesday

Ottawa Intermediate champions of the Quebec Football Union series will not compete for the Canadian Intermediate title this fall. They were to have played Tiger seconds at Hamilton to-day in the semi-finals, but owing to financial difficulties they have notified acting-secretary W. A. Hewitt, of the Canadian Union, that they will be unable to make the trip.

As a consequence Mr. Hewitt has announced that Tiger Seconds champions of the Intermediate Interprovincial Union, and St. Michael's College, champions of the Intercollegiate Union, will play for the title on Tuesday afternoon of next week at the University of Toronto stadium.

'VARSITY TRYING TO DO AWAY WITH THE INTERFERENCE

In Championship Final Must Eliminate Plays Used All Season

After the employment of the legalized interference of the Intercollegiate Union by the University of Toronto all season, the blue and white are not slow to realize that it will be difficult to eliminate the play without weakening their attack in the national championship contest. Coach Gall had his men hard at work Thursday with an eye single to overcoming the tendency to interference. Fine spirit was displayed by the big squad when they turned out forty strong. A little army of scrubs turned out to assist the "big team" in their preparations for the Dominion final. Interference was adopted by Varsity this season. To have to surrender the ball perhaps a score of times in the course of a game would be fatal to any team's prospects of winning. That is what might happen unless the Blue and White can rid themselves of the interference habit.

FOOTBALLERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK ARE ENLISTING

Students in Maritime Province Will Be With Second Contingent

Half of the members of the University of New Brunswick football team, champions of the Intercollegiate Football League of the Maritime Provinces of 1914, have volunteered for active service and will go to the front with the second Canadian overseas expeditionary army.

Seven players who were in the Intercollegiate League games are among the volunteers for the 26th New Brunswick infantry battalion, and there are two others in the list who were in the first line of substitutes. Included in the volunteers is "Burdo" Burden, who is the vice-captain-elect of the 1915 team, and "Dane" Maman, the captain-elect of next year's team, is only awaiting the necessary consent of his parents, who are in New Mexico, before he enlists. The other members of the football squad on the honor roll are Henry Marsters, Clifford C. Atkinson, "Cort" Otty, Gus Kuhring, Charlie Townsend, Frank McGibbon, Ken Vavasour and Joe Hickman.

Thanksgiving Games Result

New and versatile football enabled Brown to defeat Carlisle 20 to 14 on Thanksgiving Day. Buried under a score of 20 to 0, the Indians, fighting gamely, outplayed the home team decisively in the last quarter. On straight football they twice marched the length of the field for touchdowns. Brown outclassed Carlisle in the first half of the game.

By a score of 24 to 12, in an interesting but loosely played game, Cornell defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their annual game on Franklin Field.

Jack Lewis

Former McGill star outside wing, who was married last evening

JUNIOR TEAM WILL PLAY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Are to Meet the Westmount Juniors in Game This Afternoon

TEAM HAS YET TO BE SELECTED

Thirds Have Had No Practice Together for Almost Two Weeks

Although they have had no parctice together for scarcely two weeks, the McGill Thirds will meet the Westmount Juniors this afternoon in a struggle upon the results of which depends the championship of the Junior Q.R.F.U. The match will take place at Westmount Park, the kickoff taking place at 2.30. The original intention was to play off the game upon neutral grounds, as was only fair in the circumstances of the case.

Investigation revealed the fact that the only neutral grounds available were the Shamrock grounds, and as both teams considered that these were too far out of the way, the Westmount grounds were agreed upon.

The Thirds go into the game confident that they will land the championship. Although crippled thorough the illness of Captain Terence Hall, they expect to put up a good fight and count upon going through the season without a defeat. The Thirds are one of the strongest junior organizations in years at McGill and this is indicated by the fact that their line has yet to be crossed by an opposing team. Both the games which they played this season in their section of the Junior Q.R.F.U. were won by large scores.

Westmount has also a strong fourteen and under Captain Fred. Duckett made things interesting for the other teams in their section. There should be interesting football played this afternoon, although the grounds will not be in the best of shape.

At a late hour last night the Thirds were unable to announce their lineup for the game. The Westmount team will be chosen from the following: Scott, Duckett, Kirkham, Bell, Swift, Dickson, Tayne, Pitcher, Work, Gnaedinger, Kirkland, Watson, Hannaford, Reynolds and Kenrick. Tommy Riddell and Dave Crutchlow of the M.A.A.A. will act as officials.

It is unlikely that the winners of the game will journey to Guelph to play off with the Ontario Agricultural College for the Junior Dominion championship.

MAHAN PROBABLE CAPTAIN OF 1915 HARVARD SQUAD

Fifteen of this Year's Team Will Not Return to College

With the 1914 football season closed successfully by the victory over Yale, Harvard enthusiasts are surveying the material for next season.

Head Coach Percy D. Haughton will lose most of the men who worked for Harvard's success at New Haven. Only three of the eleven men who started the game will return to college. Fifteen of the twenty-five players who won their letter will be lost to the team.

The crack kicking and running halfback, Edward W. Mahan, is the probable choice for captain to succeed Charles Brickley. Parson, who was impressed from the crew squad to fill left tackle, and Wallace, centre, are the other two regulars remaining.

Three members of last year's winning eleven—J. L. Gilman and Ross Cowan, prevented by faculty restrictions from playing recently, and Soucy, are expected to be available.

The 1918 class team will send several stars to the varsity squad. These include Enright, the spectacular full back and captain, and several strong linemen. End material for next year's varsity is lacking, and it is probable that Soucy, centre against Yale last year, will be developed further in that direction.

The class of 1915, unusually prolific in football stars, including Brickley, Hardwick, Logan, Francke, T. J. Coolidge, Trumbull and Pennock, will leave college without having seen a Harvard varsity team defeated by Yale during their course.

DEFICIT OF $3,000 FELT AT CORNELL

According to the financial statement of the Cornell University Athletic Association for the year ending August 31, issued at Ithaca, Cornell spent $93,148 on her athletics last year, while the income was $90148. This $3,000 deficit was incurred largely through extraordinary expenses in permanent improvements to property. The handicap which geographical location places on the athletic treasury is shown in the football budget.

Cornell took in but $36,378 from football last year and spent over $26,000. Direct student support by season tickets netted about $20,000. It cost $15,000 to develop the champion track and cross-country teams. The returns from track were but $5,000. The cost of crew was $15,000, and for permanent improvements to the boathouse and boat building $5,000 more was spent. Baseball did a little better than split even. The spring day show brought in over $4,000 profit.

An examination of the eye and ear is required of every Freshman at the University of Pennsylvania.

The art collection in the chapel and library of Washington and Lee is said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars. Among this collection is a picture of Washington as a colonial colonel valued at a hundred thousand.

INTER-YEAR BASKETBALL

R.V.C. Seniors and Freshies Meet for Championship on Wednesday

There was another large turn out yesterday afternoon at the basketball practice in the R.V.C. Gymnasium. Marked improvement has been made since the beginning of the season under the careful coaching of Miss Cartwright. The passing and shooting is swift and accurate. The series is nearing completion now, the final matches being arranged for next Wednesday.

The standing of the years to date is as follows:—

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Seniors	2	0	1
Juniors	0	2	1
Sophs.	0	2	1
Freshies	2	0	1

By this it can be seen that the Seniors and Freshies are now in the race for the Inter-year honors. The clash will come on Wednesday and much excitement is being evinced at the result. The teams are sparing no trouble to get into shape and every player will doubtless be prepared to put up the game of her life. To judge from rumours going around the halls the gym. will be filled to its capacity when the whistle blows next week for the all-important encounter.

'VARSITY PAPER COMMENTS UPON GAGES' CONDUCT

Captain of the Champions Censured for Loss of Self-Control

Called upon by a member of the teaching staff to give a satisfactory explanation of the incident at the close of the McGill-Varsity game early in the present month in which Captain Charlie Gage played so prominent a part with so little credit to himself, "The Varsity" replies editorially as follows:

"Professor Milner in our issue of November 20th, asks for our comment on the regrettable incident at the close of the Toronto-McGill game of two weeks ago.

"This event we believe to have been sufficiently aired and explained in the daily press. Captain Gage's momentary loss of self-control in very trying circumstances obviously deserved the censure which it received from the public, not more than from himself. Captain Gage's vindication, however, is in the fact that even rugby players are mere men, and that in manly sporting fashion he atoned for the mistake by seeking out and shaking hands with his opponent.

"Regarding the 'School scrap,' on which Professor Milner also challenges our opinion, a conspiracy of silence is the most effective measure. No glorification of this event has been heard. Those concerned realized the shame of the more objectionable features. The principle of the first two years meeting in some form of trial by combat was recognized in the proceedings subsequent to the 'scrap,' and steps taken to prevent excesses due to momentary thoughtlessness. We do not believe that the general effect was to poison anyone's mind."

INDIAN COACH FOR CARLISLE INDIANS

A. A. Exendine, coach of the Georgetown University team, has been appointed to succeed Glenn Warner as coach of the Carlisle Indians. Warner has been engaged by the University of Pittsburg for ten years at a salary of $7,000 per year.

Exendine is a former Carlisle player and his work at Georgetown was so meritorious and attracted so much attention that he was the first man sought by the redskins when Warner resigned. He is an Arizona Indian. Georgetown offered him an increased salary, but he preferred to go back to Carlisle. Warner's contract expires at the end of the season.

Laurie Roberts

Who will be in charge of coaching of McGill hockeyists this winter

YALE HOCKEY CLUB CALLS OFF SERIES

Could Not Offer Guarantee Large Enough to Cover McGill Expenses

HARVARD GAMES WILL GO THROUGH

Canadian College Teams Are Great Drawing Card in States

All arrangements made with the Yale hockey club in connection with the games which it had been proposed to play with McGill towards the middle of December have been cancelled, owing to financial difficulties which lie in the way of the trip. The Yale executive were unable to offer the McGill club a guarantee sufficiently large to cover expenses, and it has consequently become necessary to call off the trip.

Yale suggested to McGill that the local team should play two games across the line, the first in New Haven on December 18, and the other in New York city on December 19. The senior team will now probably make no American trip next month, although it is expected that the games with Harvard in Boston early in February will go through.

The Canadian college teams who make an annual tour of the Eastern States are looked upon as a great drawing card, and there was keen regret felt in hockey circles here yesterday that the Yale club could not see its way clear to go ahead with their end of the arrangements.

FORMER McGILL FOOTBALL PLAYER TAKES A BRIDE

"Jack" Lewis Will Leave for the Front with the Second Contingent

Jack Lewis, one of the most popular men who ever donned a McGill football uniform, and whose performance at outside wing for the Red and White three seasons ago earned for him the title of one of the best in Intercollegiate football, leaves for the front with the second contingent, and was last night married to Miss Muriel Grace Robertson, of Montreal. The ceremony took place quietly in St. Andrew's Church, Westmount. Allan C. T. Lewis, of Ottawa, acted as his brother's best man.

Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left on a short wedding trip to New York city, returning to the Canadian Capital to reside until "Jack" is called on active service.

Lewis is an Ottawa boy, a son of Dr. John Travers Lewis, and a product of Ashbury College and the Ottawa Collegiate, where he played quarter on the senior team. He was born in Ottawa in 1891. After passing through R. M. C., Jack entered Science at McGill, and upon turning out with the senior squad, soon won a place upon the team. His playing at outside wing, with George Laing on the opposite side, provided one of the treats of the season. The best wishes of hundreds of McGill men, past and present, go with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL TEAMS TO CLASH TO-DAY

Midshipmen Have Good Chance to Retaliate for Last Year's Defeat

Navy hopes for the larger end of the score in the annual game with the West Pointers, this afternoon at Franklin Field, are getting brighter daily, with the varsity team rounding into splendid form under the hard work to which the coaches are subjecting the men. Despite the acknowledged strength of their soldier rivals, the midshipmen feel they have a fairly even chance to retaliate for their defeat a year ago at the hands of the Army.

There is quite an extensive staff of coaches helping out on the weak points of the team, and the slow, lumbering play of the varsity has been appreciably quickened. The instructors of gridiron tactics feel that there is plenty of good material available, but deplore the lack of time in which to round it into proper shape.

Although the gridiron has been in a bad condition lately, the Army eleven have been practicing hard, and the players are in good shape.

The cold weather has improved the conditions of the field to a considerable extent, although there is still plenty of mud to be encountered in places, the ground is in much better condition than it was at the beginning of the week. Accordingly the players have accomplished much, and the coaches are well satisfied with the form of varsity.

YALE'S COACH WILL ENLIST IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Guy Nickalls, Yale's crew coach, has sailed for England, where he hopes to be allowed to enlist in the British army. He was rejected at the outbreak of the war on account of being over the age limit. If he is not accepted he will return to New Haven again in February to resume charge of the coaching.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL HERO IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Princeton football hero in European war

Joan P. Poe, jr., a former Princeton football player, is now fighting for England. This is only a sequel to his previous adventures in South American revolutions in which he has several times played an active part. Mr. Poe is a member of the One Hundred and Twelfth Battery of the Heavy Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery, and is now fighting in Belgium. In letters received by his family Mr. Poe states that he took part in his first actual engagement on October 20th. He has recently been promoted from the position of private, and has been made an orderly to an English Colonel.

The University of Texas is waging a campaign for student self-government among the high schools of Texas. El Paso High was first to fall in line.

The University of Arizona adopted the system of advertising by means of motion picture films. One thousand feet of films have already been taken at the school.

A movement has been launched at the University of Alabama to establish a scholarship fund supported by the students of the university.

Kansas. — All the students will be excused from classes to attend the moving pictures, and a liberal percentage of the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross fund.

Nebraska. — The football team is working hard in preparation for its game with Kansas.

Winter Overcoats $15. up

Big, double breasted Overcoats --- with big storm collars --- in all the new patterns and effects --- are here at $15 to $35.

We also have fine Chinchilla Overcoats --- in browns, grays and blues --- made with large shawl collars ---- at $15 to $35.

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Ladies' Fur and Fur-Lined Coats—Wraps—Fur Sets and Single Pieces

Men's Fur and Fur-Lined Coats—Caps—Gauntlets and Collars

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Fifth—Invariable courtesy, and I do not solicit your custom for everything on the calendar.

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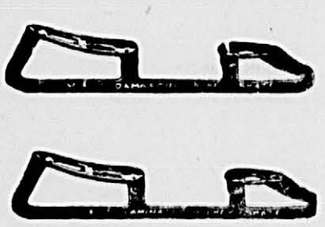

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THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD McGILL

REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 15

Route and Field Manoeuvres and Muster Parade Dec. 5th

Lt.-Col. Robert Starke, Commanding McGill University Battalion.

November 26th, 1914.

Parades:—

The Regiment will parade on Saturday, Nov. 28th, at 2.15 p.m. at the High School Building, Metcalfe Street, for route march and field manoeuvres. The Regimental Band will parade at the same hour.

A Muster Parade of the Regiment will be held on Saturday, December 5th, at 2.15 p.m. at the High School Building, Metcalfe Street. Every man in the Regiment of all ranks must attend this parade. Absentees without leave will be struck from the roll.

The Regimental Staff and Band must attend this parade.

Recruits:—

Medical Recruit Squad will parade daily, except Saturday and Sunday, until further notice at 4.20 p.m. at the Grenadier Guards' Armoury, Esplanade Avenue, Fletcher's Field.

No recruits will be admitted to the Regiment after December 5th, 1914.

Leave:—

Captain C. D. Harrington is granted leave of absence from Nov. 26th to 28th, 1914.

Details:—

Orderly Officers for the week ending December 9th, 1914:—

Captain J. C. Kemp.
Lieut. C. A. Pope.

Next for duty:—

Captain G. C. McDonald.
Lieut. B. H. T. Mackenzie.

Battalion Orderly Seargeant for week ending Dec. 9th, 1914:—

Sergeant F. Phelan.

Next for duty:—

Sergeant E. M. Benedict.

WILLIAM STEWART.
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

SIGNALLERS.

The Signallers are to parade with the battalion to-day as a signal section.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The Medical recruits will continue parading as usual at 4.20 p.m., except on Saturdays and Sundays. The parades will be held at the Grenadier Guards' Armoury, Esplanade avenue, Fletcher's Field.

GEN. SMITH DORRIEN VERY ABLE SOLDIER

Saved His Men by an Orderly Retreat, in France

(By F. Cunliffe-Owen.)

Great Britain's outpost on the Atlantic, the first bit of English territory that meets the gaze of the American visitor to Europe at the entrance of the Channel, is formed by that group of islands known in these modern days as the Scillys, but which are generally regarded as the only remaining unsubmerged portions of that Lyonnesse which was the scene of so many incidents in the Arthurian romances, and especially in the legends of Tristram and Iseult. It also played an important part in all Cornish traditions and folklore, while early English chronicles, such as, for instance, those of Florence of Worcester, who died in 1118, describe minutely the flourishing state of the lovely country of Lyonnesse and its sudden disappearance beneath the sea, all except some of the highlands and rocky peaks now forming the Scilly Isles.

It seems peculiarly fitting that a commander who has to his record more deeds of daring and of heroism than almost any other general officer of the British army and who has already won lasting fame for himself in the present war, namely, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, should hail from these islets, from this remaining bit of Lyonnesse, hallowed by Arthurian history and legend, should have been reared among its traditions and in what may be described as the very atmosphere of the epoch of the Knights of the Round Table and of the Holy Grail, and should form part of the "reigning family" of the archipelago. For his elder brother, Thomas A. Dorrien-Smith—note the transposition of the surname—is the uncrowned king of what is left of Lyonnesse, subject, of course, to the sovereignty of the British Crown, and holds his lands under an ancient fief from the Duke of Cornwall, that is to say, the Prince of Wales.

Hhe rules over his some 2,000 lieges with despotic sway and in patriarchal and feudal fashion. True, he no longer enjoys the right of life and death, as did his Godolphin predecessors in the ownership of the islands. But as a Magistrate and as a deputy lieutenant of the King he has the power of sentencing offenders to prison and of inflicting upon them the punishment which they dread even more than detention in jail, with or without hard labor, namely, banishment from the Scilly Islands.

If Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien is so much in the public eye just at present it is because of the masterly manner in which he saved the British army in France from virtual annihilation in the early stages of the fight against the Germans. Owing to some hitherto unaccountable failure of the French to notify him in time that they had fallen back from their positions near the Belgian border, the troops under his commands were left at the mercy of a German force three or four times as numerous under Gen. von Kluck, who was bent on accomplishing the Kaiser's repeated and pressing behests at all costs to crush and exterminate what he described as "the contemptible little English army."

When Sir Horace thus found himself abandoned without warning by the French and his right wing unsupported, and when his messages to the French for reinforcements remained unanswered, he did the only thing that was left for him to do under the circumstances if he wished to preserve his forces from being completely enveloped. That is to say, he ordered them to fall back and to retreat until they could come in touch again with the main French army. He conducted the retreat in so masterly a manner throughout an entire week that he averted any undue loss of life, guns and material, and preserved the morale and the spirits of his officers and men under his orders to such an extent that when he got into touch once more with the French he was able to assume again the offensive with unimpaired strength and to drive the enemy back, step by step, almost to the Belgian border.

The great Field Marshal Moltke was wont to insist that to conduct a masterly retreat was even a greater manifestation of clever generalship and of military genius than to make a victorious advance. According to the standard set therefore by the celebrated German Field Marshal, perhaps the greatest military expert in scientific warfare of the nineteenth century, Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's retreat, preparatory to his resumption of the offensive, has been perhaps the most brilliant feat of the present campaign, a view borne out by the unstinted praise of Field Marshal Sir John French and of Earl Kitchener.

It may be mentioned here incidentally that the French General responsible for the failure to warn Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien of the French withdrawal, and who left the English commander's subsequent demands for reenforcements unanswered, is reported to have been quietly court-martialled and shot.

Sir Horace has been on several occasions recommended for the Victoria Cross, the last time during the Boer war at the battle of Doorn Kopje. His brigade was moving forward to attack the main Boer position when his Canadian corps and the Gordons, being eager to get to close quarters with the enemy, dashed forward so impetuously up the hill that they got out of touch with the remainder of the brigade and were on the point of being surrounded.

Realizing this, Smith-Dorrien, utterly regardless of the heavy fire of the foe, expert marksmen all, set off as hard as his horse could gallop straight across the English front in order to turn the Canadians and Highlanders back. The onlookers gazed with amazement as the hail of bullets ploughed up the earth all around the gallant rider. He came through, however wonderful to relate, without a scratch, and having succeeded in his object, returned to his position in the rear of his troops to direct their further operations. In answer to protests as to the risk he had just run he made the characteristic reply:

"Well, some one had to stop the Canadians and the Gordons, and I could not very well send any one else to face that fire, could I?"

Some twenty years previously he was likewise recommended for the Victoria Cross. It was in the Zulu war. One day, when out studying the lay of the land, he was suddenly set upon by a body of Zulus. He put spurs to his horse and was galloping away with the enemy after him when he came upon a fellow officer on foot, who asked him to let him hang to his stirrup so as to help him along. Smith-Dorrien consented and they covered some ground in this fashion, when the officer, thoroughly fagged out, begged to get on his horse behind him.

Smith-Dorrien got down in order to help the completely exhausted man up and had no sooner landed him in the saddle than the horse straightaway bolted, leaving its owner to the tender mercies of the fast approaching enemy. Nothing daunted, Smith-Dorrien, who at Harrow had taken many prizes for running, sprinted ahead, with the Zulus, who are among the swiftest and longest winded runners in the world, unpleasantly close upon his heels, until at last he spurted into camp and safety. He keeps to this day the pair of boots which he wore on that occasion. They were in perfectly good shape when he started out in the morning on horseback. But when he got back into the camp on foot the soles were entirely gone.

Sir Horace is a fine rider, and an all round sporsman, tiger shooting being his pet hobby; and while he may when provoked lose his temper occasionally, which has caused him to be regarded as irascible, he is warm hearted and generous, and never forgets a friend. Above the medium height, he has a strong well knit figure, and is a born leader of men.

His soldiers accord to him an extraordinary degree of popularity, while he on his side never fails to express his warm appreciation of the many good qualities of Tommy Atkins. Thus when appointed to the command of the great permanent camp at Aldershot a few years ago he made a totally new departure by removing all restrictions in regard to the men visiting inns and public houses, that is, saloons, during the summer army manoeuvres. The men were free to go wherever they liked, and to drink what they pleased, but were expected to behave themselves and to keep sober. And well they responded to the trust rposed in them. For although there were more than 40,000 men engaged in the manoeuvres there were but four charges of drunkenness during the whole time that they lasted, a remarkably good record, which will be appreciated by those who really know the temptations to which the soldiers are subjected and how ready the townspeople are to treat them on such occasions.

Smith-Dorrien is one of the most trusted lieutenants of Kitchener, under whom he occupied several niportant commands in India, where he helped the Field Marshal to reorganize the Indian army. He is married to a daughter of Col. Schneider, of Furness Abbey, a very charming woman, who, alike when her husband was in command of the Quetta division of the Indian army and afterward at Aldershot, endeared herself by her kindness of heart, by her consideration, tact and hospitality, to all of his subordinates.

Prussian Lullaby

Slumber, my child with the drowsy eye,
Slumber, my child with the sun-kissed brow;
Father is roving with sword swung high,
Teaching the frail and the young to die—
Even such wives as I
Even such babes as thou.

Safely you sleep, while blood flows free,
Safely you sleep, while he keeps his vow;
Father has sworn to you and to me
Never to spare them, though weak they be
Even such folk as we
Even such babes as thou.

Dreaming you smile, dearest child of mine,
Dreaming, dear love, of your father now,
Holding aloft, as a gallant sign,
A slaughtered babe, while the red flames twine
Even such homes as thine;
Even such babes as thou.

—A. Gowns Whyte, from the "Academy."

Colorado. — The English department has arranged for a number of entertainments for the student body.

ARNOLD BENNETT ON PUBLIC AND CENSOR.

The Advantages Derived by Censorship Pointed Out

The public, in doing its share in the war, is under the disadvantage of working in the dark. The allied governments are engaged in a conspiracy among themselves to deceive the enemy as to what their armies are about. An admirable and indeed a necessary enterprise, in which, as in everything, I fervently invoke success for them. Success in the conspiracy means, of course, that their own publics must be misled or kept in ignorance. To this their own publics will not object. But the allied governments are also busy with a further enterprise, that of misleading and keeping in ignorance their own publics, not for the undoing of the enemy, but for the good of their own publics and for the stability of themselves. Of all their daily business this is perhaps the part which governments enjoy the most. I recognize that in such a matter the governments must to a certain extent act together, and therefore that the most politically-enlightened and the steadiest public must suffer for the weakness of its inferiors. There is no doubt that the British public stands easily first in political sagacity, and it therefore suffers the most. At the same time, I am convinced, and so are most folks, that the British censorship is still badly organized and administered, and that it might, without offending the other censorships, be considerably less foolish than as a fact it is. I am further convinced that all the allied censorships are running the same danger which we so clearly and so disdainfully see the enemy censorships to be running in Berlin and Vienna.

Still, the censorship exists, and it is not going to be appreciably altered. We are forced to accept it. The duty of governments is to govern, especially in wartime; and the responsibility of their acts is theirs. The duty of the public is to submit with cheerfulness to the restraint of being governed more than usual. And to submit with wisdom and cunning also. But above all, the duty of the public is to decline to live in a world of illusions, for illusions magnify crises and weaken the power to meet them. Now, as regards the censorship, it rests with each member of the public to render it ineffective so far as he himself is concerned—and this without aiding the enemy! Indeed, by rendering the censorship essentially ineffective so far as he himself is concerned, a man harms the enemy because he increases the strength of the government by one undeluded subject. Unless the censorship propagates absolute lies, which it does not, it can be made essentially and substantially ineffective by a comprehension of the principles upon which it works. These principles are based in universal human nature, for nothing is more human, more touchingly naive, than an official newsman—the chief agent of the censorship.

In the first place, the wise reader should remember that the official newsman, just like ourselves, employs two different vocabularies to describe similar events. Thus, the German army may suffer a defeat. The allied armies may only suffer a reverse. We feel this in ourselves. Who among us would dare to say that the British army was ever defeated? Nobody. Even in the worst days of the Boer War the British army was not defeated, and anyone silly enough to assert that it was defeated would have been bashed on the head for a pro-Boer. Reverse, yes. Defeat, no. Only an enemy can be defeated. The thing is natural; it is inevitable. Nevertheless the wise reader of war news will remember that defeat and reverse are absolutely interchangeable terms, denoting precisely the same phenomenon. If in the privacy of his mind he constantly interchanges them he will constantly produce within himself an effect which is destructive of illusion.

In the same way, the enemy retreats, but we retire; the enemy is routed, but we retire rapidly; and the enemy flies, but we retreat fighting obstinate rearguard actions. Again, there are those remarkable words successful and unsuccessful. Who would suppose that two such opposites could ever mean exactly the same thing? But they often do. A good example of their interchangeablity may be seen in their connection with the word sortie. All depends upon the manner in which you regard a sortie. A sortie is always successful, in that a part come out: it is always unsuccessful in that the party re-enters. A German sorties is not and cannot be successful; the Allied sortie must be successful. Beware, therefore, of being influenced by these deluding adjectives.

Beware, also, of vagueness in official reports. A grain of detail is usually more important than a ton of generality in any official report. If you read that "the Germans have advanced somewhat at B———; our forces have made good progress elsewhere," you may assume that the German advance was more important than the Allies' progress. And seriously beware of one-sided statements as to losses. "The German losses exceeded three thousand killed and wounded." They may have; the figure may not be exaggerated. In our minds we accordingly write off with glee three thousand from the effective strength of the German army, and that is the end of the transaction for us. We forget the Allies' losses, because they have not been brought to our notice. Yet the very fact that they have not yet been brought to our notice (as they often are not) should make us pause. The Allies' losses may have been only a thousand; but they may have been five thousand; the chances are that they are round about three thousand. There cannot now be much difference in the wastage of the opposing forces, but while reading the news this fact is extraordinarily difficult to keep in mind. The picture of a German army continually ravaged by death, disease, and demoralisation, and an Allied army always miraculously at full strength and full of courage, simply cannot be permanently destroyed. It reconstructs itself each morning at breakfast by a magic process of its own. Intensely ridiculous, it still imposes itself even on the sagacious. It is one of the very worst psychological effects of the official bulletin. It can only be nullified by persistent mental effort, and by persistent reading of the Berlin wireless reports.

We peruse the latter always with convinced and scornful scepticism. But despite our just resentment of German semi-official lying, we have to admit that officially Berlin is seldom fatuous enough to depart from fact in its Marconi communications. The evident partiality of its summaries, together with their brilliant omissions, should help us to be critical of the bulletins which form our own daily bread. To study the rival bulletins in two utterly different frames of mind, as we do, is human but foolish. Never should we forget that the object of all bulletins (including ours) is to put the best face on things, to minimize the disagreeable and to lay stress on the agreeable. Other considerations will go down before this consideration. If our armies gain a victory, we shall hear the most of it at the earliest moment. If our armies are punished, we shall hear the least of it, and much will be said about discretion and the necessity of not giving things away to the enemy. In other words, all official bulletins are deliberately intended to give an impression different from the impression of an impartial spectator. This has always been so. It may be right, for there are weaklings in all lands. But whether it is right or wrong, we should remember it and allow for it in our conclusions.

And nearly all that I have said about official news applied to unofficial news. I have remarked that governments are engaged in theenterprise of misleading us. But we ourselves are an active part of that conspiracy. We want to be deceived; we do not want the whole truth unless it is of a certain complexion; and all the unofficial newsmen must pander to this longing as far as they dare. You can see the result in the headlines of every newspaper in the world without exception. Unconsciously we are all co-operating with the censorship that we detest. The newspaper that printed even the censored news with the scientific detachment of a historian would no doubt soon get its windows smashed, or at least find itself the target of a rumour that it was being financed by the enemy. Possibly we don't need scientific detachment about news during a war? Not on the surface, perhaps. But we assuredly do need it in the depths of our hearts, if we are to be the sort of nation that gives real strength to a government when the hardest pinch comes. Every man of us derives a certain encouragement from the public at large with its determination to see chiefly what is convenient; but his real strength can spring only from himself, and the supply of it will depend upon his passion for truth.

The man who dares look the facts in the face is stronger than the man who dares not. But the audacity to look the facts in the face cannot be exercised until the facts are sorted out from the other things. And the process of sorting out is an intellectual process, interminable and trying. It must always be recommended. And it must be practised over the whole mingled field of truth and illusion—official bulletins, unofficial descriptive work, articles by military experts, letters from the front, and confessions of the enemy wounded.

Military experts in particular are to be treated with caution just now. The fault is not altogether theirs; indeed it is very little theirs. The censor has them in his grip. He allows them to moralize and to prophesy, and that is about all. But even when they moralize sternly they end with a note of sentimental good cheer which nullifies all that precedes it. As to prophecy, the prophecies are usually quite wrong. Up to within a week of the fall of Antwerp the most prominent military experts were convinced that that which has happened would not happen; some of them were even convinced that it was the German force, and not the Belgian, that was being contained. Practically all military experts have assured us daily for many weeks past that we were within a day or two of a decisive event, though on the surface there was nothing to suggest the imminence of a decision. "The crisis is at hand, and the Allies have no reason to fear. . . ." You see, they wanted a decision. So did we readers. The prophecies were conceivably excusable. What is less excusable is the apparent determination of some experts to see German failure in everything. Thus: "The appearance of a German army corps at ——— proves that von Kluck is seriously alarmed for his safety in that region. Possibly the recent appearance of a German army corps in Antwerp proved that the Germans were seriously alarmed for their safety in Antwerp. The influence of such comment upon the mind of the reader is insidious and it should be fought with might and main.

And, finally, perhaps no influence is more malign than that of the testimony of German prisoners, especially when they happen to be wounded. These German prisoners are always telling of discouragement, starvation, demoralization, and despair in the German ranks. Of course they are. Put yourself in the place of a captive, and decide whether you would not be very gloomy about the condition of your own side, and whether you would not be prone to account for your own capture, and whether, in face of the overwhelming fact of helplessness, you would not feel the promptings of a certain instinct to please your captors. I should, anyway, just as I should be afraid of shrapnel. As evidence of general conditions in an army, the statements of prisoners are scarcely worth printing.

Let it not be supposed that the sole danger of the well-meaning honest citizen in estimating the progress of the war, despite the efforts of the censorship to prevent him, is the danger of undue optimism. It is almost inevitable that undue pessimism will at intervals take the place of undue optimism. Events theatrical in their swiftness and in their immediate effects—such as the fall of Namur, the sinking of cruisers, and the fall of Antwerp—are bound to shake him unduly, because the peptonized diet of news served by the censorship has inevitably impaired the health of his organs and enfeebled his power of resistance to the unusual. At times, facts are too much for the censorship. When Antwerp has fallen it has fallen,—and no ingenuities of censoring can mitigate the crudity of the affair. And when British forces, of which the British public knew nothing (though the readers of Dutch newspapers, and therefore the Germans, knew a lot) are involved in the fall, either that unpleasing detail too must emerge or the German official wireless bulletins must be mutilated for us to save our stomach. The censorship, having shorn its lambs, is obliged to push them out into the icy wind, and the consequences are instantly manifest throughout a darkened London. That is an inevitable sequel of censorship. Each citizen must guard against it for himself, and each citizen, by the daily practice of scientific detachment in his heart, is capable of so doing.

But there is another phenomenon, possibly more serious, which may engender undue pessimism. I refer to rumours of incompetence and ill-will in high places. The country is now one huge camp. Nearly everybody has personal relations with private soldiers and even with officers—and many have relations with officers of fairly high rank. There is no place like a camp for rumours. Everybody in a camp, high and low, knows of something which is not working quite smoothly in the war-machine. And half the individuals, reacting against the novel monotony of camp-life, develop a perfect passion for rumours. Only a fortnight ago I came across an apparently efficient officer who still held to the Russian rumour. A few days since, at luncheon at which all save myself were military people of a certain importance in their sphere, I encountered, still vigorous, the deathless silly rumour that General Percin had been courtmartialed and shot for having forgotten a certain dispatch relating to the British force!

Most military men, and all departmental experts, have some grievance against the machine, and when they are sympathetically approached they will display that grievance. In a twinkling it is all over the place, growing, multiplying, in a manner marvellous and terrific. The general notion soon obtains that everything is wrong in the machine: chiefs are quarreling; So-and-so will not speak to So-an-so; no blanks are ready for the blank, and of course the blank is worse than useless without blanks; in short, England again, the same old story of muddling—whereas the Germans, those supermen . . .

All which should be ignored, or rather, put firmly backwards into its true place in the whole perspective. Nobody is perfect; everybody, even the most steely and efficient heads, must make mistakes; differences of opinion must (fortunately) arise; the huge machine must creak; a number of persons in it must behave quite idiotically; confusion must exist; all is not as it ought to be. Agreed! But when one reflects upon these inevitable shortcomings, one should also reflect upon the immensely more important positive achievements of the machine up to date, and upon the fine rightness which produced those achievements. If the machine had been perfect—if any of the machines engaged in the war had been perfect—the war would be over now; for perfection would make short wars. On the other hand, if the machine had been the amalgam of scrap-iron and inefficiency that rumour often describes it, a sublime German functionary would now be gesticulating in the Guilhall.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Sir: Speaking of coincidences, who started this war, anyway, and on whom? Why

KAISER

KULTUR

TURKEY

A donation of salt from Nova Scotia was much appreciated in Belgium, where the Germans have been altogether too fresh.

If the football season is brought to an abrupt end in Britain the disappointed spectators will no doubt enlist and take out their grudge against the Prussian war lords.

Wisconsin.—Hockey and archery are having their innings at Wisconsin now, and enthusiasm is far above the average for the two games. The Sophomore hockey team trounced the Freshman players recently by the score of 4 to 0.

SIXTY-ONE UNIFORMS READY RECRUITS COMING IN SLOWLY

Uniforms Now on Hand Can be Obtained, at the Armoury, by the Men Whose Names Appear in the List Below

SIXTY-FOUR CAPS ON HAND NOW— MORE UNIFORMS EXPECTED SOON

Only Three Recruits Enrolled Yesterday, in Spite of the Concession Granted by the Science Faculty

The source of new recruits seems to be somewhat failing. Three names handed in yesterday was the grand total added to the numbers of the awkward squad. Science and Law were the only two faculties represented.

J. A. Dionne, Science.
J. Beauchamp, Law.
S. E. Kay, Science.

Uniforms for the following men have arrived and can be obtained at the McGill Armoury. Sixty-four caps have arrived and more uniforms are expected early in December.

Aylmer.
Archbald.
Adams
Bell
Bates
Chambres.
Chipman.
Cook.
Campbell.
Chauvin.
Durmnanny.
Dale.
Elkington.
Flemming.
Fisher.
Forster.
Gallope.
Glasgoe.
Heward.
Hulme.
Hebden.
Harkness.
Hogg.
Harriss.
Hyde.
Jones.
Keary.
Lyman.
Lloyd.
Law.
Morriss.
McDougall.
Mitchell.
Murray.
Molson.
Mann.
Mucklen.
McCuole.
Oswald.
Oninanney.
Peck.
Pedley.
Porteous.
Pugsley.
Russell.
Roberts.
Robinson.
Slack.
Shearer.
Sutherland.
Stansfield.
Skinner.
Sory.
Scott.
Sargent.
Stead.
Storey.
Towers.
Tunberlake.
Turpin.
Vankley.

At a Freshmen "conversazione" at the University of Montreal the Freshmen knitted socks for the Canadian soldiers who volunteered for English service.

Alabama.—The students of Alabama have inaugurated a loan fund for the aid of students who need financial help in completing their college education.

Students--

We want to indelibly impress upon your minds that the publication of the McGill Daily is only rendered possible by your quick recognition and loyal support to advertisers. You are now called to do your share; make it a rule to

Patronize Our Advertisers !

DEPARTMENT OF MINES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PUBLICATIONS The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant.

Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED:

CANADA
1085. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA
1165. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G A Young. Maps not yet published.

QUEBEC
1186. Memoir No. 35. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser

ONTARIO
1160. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
1242. Memoir No. 33. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES
1204. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
1220. Memoir 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
1175. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
1228. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED:

CANADA
1142. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch
2077. Map 91A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

NOVA SCOTIA
1133. Map 13A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1208. Map 53A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch

NEW BRUNSWICK
1181. Map 35A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N.B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.

QUEBEC
1178. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec, Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch

ONTARIO
750. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil, Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1244. Map 64A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.

ALBERTA
1132. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
1260-1276. Maps 74A-90A. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour interval 100 feet.
1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
1089. Map 9A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winisk Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.

NOTE—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cent is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.